

# GIVE YOUR NEIGHBOR A CHANCE!

This advertisement is written in behalf of your neighbor. We merely call you attention to this fact and feel sure you will see the justice of it.

Much money—billions of it—is being turned loose by the Government in preparing for war, and the business world has adjusted itself to care for the gigantic tide of business that is coming. The farmer is ready, the railroads have solved their problems, and you have stocked your shelves in anticipation and preparation. Have you planned for your printing? The printed material necessary to your business should be executed now while the printer has time to do it properly; so that it will command respect for your business. Don't wait until the last minute and rush your printer to death—it's an injustice to yourself. This advertisement is written in behalf of your neighbor—and YOU!

## THE PRESS AND BANNER COMPANY

### SAGE TEA DARKENS HAIR TO ANY SHADE

Don't Stay Gray! Here's An Old-time Recipe That Anybody Can Apply.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and attractive. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at time home is messy and out-of-date. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get this famous old preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark and glossy.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease.—Adv.

### LOWNDESVILLE.

Lowndesville, Sept. 3.—Mrs. D. L. Barnes has returned home after spending several days in Anderson with her niece, Mrs. Rob Moseley.

Mr. D. N. Bourne of Columbia, visited relatives here for the week-end. Mrs. Wilbur Blake and little daughter of Calhoun Falls, are the guests of Miss Ellen Tennant.

Misses Virginia Latimer and Christine Kay were shopping in Anderson Friday.

Mr. W. M. Speer is in Atlanta on business.

Mrs. M. E. Peabody is visiting in the home of Mrs. Thos. Cooley.

Mr. W. R. Bone and Mr. M. Man-

ning have returned to Lanett, Ala., after spending a week here with relatives. They made the trip by auto and were accompanied home by Mr. H. G. Bone.

Mrs. Sam Brownlee of Anderson, visited her sister, Mrs. Kittie L. Kay for several days last week.

Mrs. H. J. Armstrong and son, Mr. W. A. Armstrong, of Honea Path, were the guests of Mrs. T. O. Kirkpatrick Monday and Tuesday.

Messrs. W. H. Bonds and E. W. Harper, Jr., made a business trip to Jefferson, Ga., Thursday.

Rev. T. M. Sullivan of Royston, Ga., will arrive Monday to conduct a series of meeting in the Methodist church.

An election was held here Saturday for cotton weigher. Mr. L. B. Loftis defeated Mr. W. R. Nance by a vote of 87 to 56.

Mr. A. V. Barnes has accepted a position as book-keeper for Sullivan Hardware Co., in Anderson and will move his family there Tuesday. Lowndesville feels very keenly the loss of this good family but wishes them much success in their new home.

If wheat and oat seed are high and they probably will be it will pay to prepare your ground well and fertilize well and make all you can on three or four or five acres.—Adv.



### GRAIN SOWING.

The United States Government guarantees a minimum price of \$2.00 a bushel for wheat harvested in 1918.

It ought not to be a very difficult matter to induce a patriotic farmer to raise wheat at \$2.00 a bushel. South Carolina farmers are asked to increase their wheat acreage 47 per cent this year. This also should be easy to accomplish.

Two dollar wheat means high flour, for when you pay \$2.00 for wheat and then pay the millers' toll, railroad freight and the dealers profit, your flour will cost you a pretty stiff price.

It takes six bushels of wheat to make the kind of flour the most of you buy—millers and railroads and dealers have their profit, they won't work for nothing and board themselves. The result is you can make your flour cheaper than you can buy it.

And besides it will pay a man to sow wheat for the stubble. There has been considerable trouble the last few years to get an early stand of cotton, but there has been no trouble to get an early stand of cotton when it is planted after stubble. An early stand is going to be exceedingly important when the boll weevil strikes you and it is going to strike you and when it does the early cotton is all you will have to pick. When the boll weevil comes, it will be July crop or no crop. And your July crop will not be very heavy on cotton that comes up in June. It will be the early cotton that you will pick and stubble might nearly guarantees a quick stand. You can't sow down all your land at once and it is a good year to begin when you are guaranteed \$2.00 a bushel for your wheat.

Three acres of wheat and three acres of oats to the plow on land that is well prepared and well fertilized will turn the trick and make enough for your farm needs and if it is a good year will leave some to sell.

When you sow with a three disc grain drill you can fertilize when you sow and you have about as safe a crop as you can plant. We are not selling three disc grain drills but there are people here who do. You can get the grain drills—but we are selling fertilizer, and the best that is made; the very best put in sacks; the best by test of result. And that is what you want—the best by test of results. We could not supply the demand last spring nor the spring of 1916. Sold out and swept the floors. It must be a pretty good fertilizer for there to be such a demand for it. It isn't our winning ways that sells the goods, at least we have been reliably informed that our winning ways did not add to the sales to speak of. It is just the natural inherent virtue of the goods that makes the crops and that creates the demand.

We have it now fine and dry. See us for prices. Cash December first.

If you can use it in bulk (unsacked) we can save you the cost of the bags which is higher this year than we have ever known and the cost of the labor of bagging it, which is also more than it has been heretofore.

See us and get the best. When it is all the same price, get the best. A great many people will use 16 per cent acid by itself when sowing and will top dress in the spring if needed.

The Virginia farmers use 16 per cent acid by itself when sowing and do not top dress in the spring, and Virginia farmers make fine grain crops.

We can supply you with acid and mixed goods, just as you prefer. Come to see us.

**ANDERSON PHOSPHATE AND OIL COMPANY,**  
W. F. Farmer, Sec.

### FERTILIZATION OF WHEAT.

The following statement concerning the fertilization of wheat this fall was issued by the department of agricultural extension at Purdue University, July 1, 1917:

The fertilization of the wheat crop was never more important than it will be this fall. From every part of Indiana come reports of the excellent results secured from fertilization and the very poor yields of wheat secured from unfertilized soil. By fertilizing, the farmer swaps dollars for eagles.

"Evidence on the profitability of fertilizing the wheat is abundant." "In 1916 L. M. Waggoner, of St. Joseph county, applied two hundred pounds of acid phosphate to the acre, on all but a small part a field sown to wheat. From the fertilized part he secured 22.4 bushels of wheat to the acre, and on the unfertilized, 12.5 bushels to the acre—a gain of 9.9 bushels, due to fertilizing."

This year two hundred pounds of acid phosphate will cost about \$2.25, and wheat is worth \$2.00 per bushel. On this basis the increase secured by Mr. Waggoner would be worth \$19.80 and the profit after counting expenses of applying fertilizer and paying for harvesting and marketing the increased crop would be more than \$5.00 an acre. If this isn't a case of swapping dollars for eagles it comes very near to it.

The Ohio experiment station of Wooster, as an average for the last twenty-two years, has secured an increase of 8.0 bushels of wheat to the acre, from an application of 160 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre. The phosphated yield has been 19.2 bushels, and the unphosphated 11.2 bushels. Where 1000 pounds of potash has been added to

the phosphate, the yield has been 20.4 bushels to the acre, or an increase of 1.2 bushels more than was secured from phosphate alone. Even at present prices for wheat and before-war prices for potash the increase in the wheat crop was not sufficient to pay the cost of the potash. The addition of potash to fertilizer containing phosphorous and nitrogen will not be profitable when applied to clay and loam soils.

Nine farmers out of ten should fertilize wheat this fall. Fertilizer not only increases the yield directly, but the greater supply of available plant food makes stronger plants that withstand the attack of fungus diseases and insects better than those unfertilized. At present prices the farmer may expect a return of at least five dollars for every dollar spent for wheat fertilizer this fall.

The importance of ordering early cannot be too strongly emphasized. Those who order early will get what they want, while those who order late will be compelled to take what is left, or do without.—Adv.

The bread you get from the flour you make from the wheat you grow is better and purer than any you get from the flour you buy. There is very little appendicitis in sections of the country which produces its own corn and wheat and meat. And there is a reason.—Adv.

The superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary makes a contract for fertilizer every year with the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Co. Clemson College buys fertilizer from them every year. These state institutions want the best and it seems they know where to get it.—Adv.

A good acreage in grain well fertilized is the best solution of the labor problem.—Adv.